

PARTY to the project of arbitration and non-aggression, which was the principal work of the past session.

The influence of diplomacy at Geneva will be used on the international policy of Germany, and the presence of Germany will fortify the League. Nor is there any objection to Germany taking a seat on the Council. But in the reply as foreseen, it is declared that Germany must be subjected to the common law and cannot expect undue favors. M. Herriot is putting himself in touch with Ramsey MacDonald and Georges Clemenceau in the view of establishing a League of Nations.

It is doubtful whether he will succeed, but at any rate he hopes that after the reply Germany will officially apply and a special meeting of the League to receive Germany, he called for January.

Nicolas Politis Says:
Protocol Assures Peace

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 2.—Nicolas Politis, who is generally regarded here as the outstanding personality of the present Assembly, in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor representative concerning the security protocol agreement, sought to justify the Japanese demands which had caused such an international stir. The Japanese demands and also the League's partial yielding in response to them, in the first place, he said, he was anxious to allay any apprehension which may have been aroused in the United States concerning the results of Japanese intervention. There was no need, he said, for uneasiness. In fact it should be the reverse, he argued, for the present agreement gives more protection than the League.

"America has always said to Europe," he pointed out, "You're always wanting to fight, you have not the same desire for peace as we have in the New World." The new protocol should prove that we want peace; gives greater assurance of peace, and should, therefore, gain us the sympathy of the United States.

Mr. Politis explained that the Japanese, being already dissatisfied with the League's failure to maintain the sovereignty of states, matters of immigration were naturally hurt at the new provision in the protocol under which they might be classified as "aggressors" in the course of attempts they might make to effect a solution satisfactory to them.

"What we have given them," he said, "is in reality very little. We have allowed them recourse under Article 11 to the Council. But Article 11 does not give us power to the Council to impose conditions without the consent of the parties. If there is no consent, nothing can be done."

"In matters of immigration, economic forces will eventually impose solution," he said. "At present in the United States, Australia, Canada and South Africa, it is a domestic matter. If Japan has absolute need to place thousands annually, it cannot be imposed upon a single country. At a more advanced stage, each country may agree to take as many as it can absorb."

London's View Unfavorable to the New League Protocol

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The text of the League of Nations' protocol was published here today and such comment as there is, is distinctly unfavorable. It is, however, pointed out that before it becomes effective it must not only be ratified by a sufficient number of states, but a disarmament conference must also be held next summer before it can be brought to a

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successful conclusion. Furthermore, should the recommendations of this conference not be put into effect within a specified time, the present protocol will accompany it to the scrapheap.

In the meanwhile criticism is being brought to bear on the protocol from almost every angle. It is objected that, according to the drafting committee's report it does not apply to disputes aiming at the revision of treaties and international acts in force, of which seek to impose compulsory arbitration to matters which did not "affect the vital interest, the independence or the honor" of the contracting parties. It is further argued, therefore, that the powers wishing to make use of the future would merely have to say that their cause held concerned "vital interest" in each individual case. Notwithstanding the limited scope of the treaties for compulsory arbitration, the Senate insisted they should be called "special treaties" and not "agreements" and they fell through on that technicality.

The matters included in the scope of the protocol are almost as severely criticized as those excluded, particularly the right apparently given to the United States to go to war with the League of Nations over matters solely within the domestic jurisdiction of another as many hold to be the effect of the amendment secured by Japan.

When Arthur Henderson and Lord Parhamer, the British representatives at the Assembly, are called to steer the protocol through the British Parliament, it may safely be predicted that they will have their work cut out to prevent their canoe capsizing at the very first

James A. Logan Declines
Post on Commission

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—James A. Logan Jr. has definitely declined the post of member of the Reparations Commission, officially offered him by members of the commission. This is the post provided for under the Dawes plan, which specifies that it shall be filled by an American citizen.

Mr. Logan wrote to the president of the commission, Louis Barthou, last Saturday, it was learned, expressing thanks for the honor offered him and the confidence shown in him by his colleagues. He believed, however, that his duty was to remain in the office given him by the American Government and remain as unofficial observer.

Australian Premier's Views

MELBOURNE, Oct. 3 (AP)—S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, has addressed in the House of Representatives today on the compromise modifications of the League of Nations' arbitration and security protocol. As a result of the Japanese demands for an amendment to the protocol, declared that unless there was something in the protocol which interfered with Australia's rights there would be no need for Australia to take special action in the matter.

Japan's Official Views

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The adoption of the protocol of compulsory arbitration and security by the League of Nations Assembly does not concern the question as far as Japan is concerned. Although Japan is gratified to learn of the acceptance by the League of Baron Asachi's views, the Government reserves a final decision on ratification until a thorough study has been given to the subject, it was stated in higher official quarters today.

Japan's Ambassador to China, the Japanese interest in China, not the immigration question, would prove the greatest factor in influencing the Government's decision on the protocol in the last analysis.

ALBERT RAILWAY ACTIVITY

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 26.—There has been much construction activity on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway this summer. Steel has now been laid on the section from Grand Prairie to Wembley, a distance of 15.1 miles. There are two new towns on this extension. Steel has likewise been laid from Bremy to Brownsville on the Central Canada extension, giving this territory also two new towns.

Programs

THE extra hour of daylight has gone, but there is entertainment in the air that makes a long evening at home a delight.

EDISON LIGHT

OF BOSTON

DAVIS PLEDGES HELP TO SMITH

Assails "Republican Alibis" in New York Speech and Cites Harmony in Banks

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee, and Gov. Alfred E. Smith, gubernatorial candidate, speaking last night from the same platform in Madison Square Garden, assailed the "alibis" of the two months ago they were slain for their party's nomination, pledged mutual support, while 13,000 persons cheered their arrangement of the Republican Party. Mayor John F. Hylan, who spoke just before the two major candidates, gave his approval to their candidacies and pledged his support to the Democratic ticket.

"Alibis" was the keynote of the address of Mr. Davis and Gov. Smith stressed the importance of unusual exercise of the voting privilege as a panacea for governmental problems.

First of the "alibis" mentioned by Mr. Davis was that of Albert E. B. formerly Secretary of the Interior, which the presidential candidate said was the Secretary's story of a \$100,000 gift. Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, also had an alibi, according to Mr. Davis who said that Colonel Roosevelt's was that he was only a messenger boy.

Then Mr. Davis continued his list of alibis, among which he included that of Edward L. Doheny and Harry M. Daugherty, formerly Attorney-General.

Mr. Davis continued:

"It has been my fortune within the last four weeks to visit at least 10 of the states of the Union which presented on the floors of this hall their favorite sons as their party choice, and everywhere I found that the example set by the great governor I imitated, and once after another of those who were at one time my competitors came forward as my loyal and courageous assistants.

"And I bring to the Democrats of the City and of the State of New York tonight a message of Democratic unity and harmony, of Democratic entertainment and purpose, that stretched from New York to the Rocky Mountain and beyond. The Democracy of this country knows that in this battle this year it is won, and I am sure it has the will to win it."

During his talk Mr. Davis said:

"I have come to you tonight with the promise of my part to take of my coat and my vest and my collar and my tie to help re-elect Al Smith."

BROOKHART BEGINS RE-ELECTION FIGHT

EMMETTBURG, Ia., Oct. 3 (AP)—Smith W. Brookhart formally opened his campaign for re-election to the United States Senate here today with an address in which he attacked President Coolidge and "machine leaders." Replying to reports that he would support the presidential candidacy of Robert M. La Follette, he said he never had a thought of leaving the Republican Party. The Republican Party, he charged,

INDUSTRIES OF INDIANAPOLIS
FURNISH EXPOSITION FEATURE

Progress of City to Be Depicted in Great Show in New Building

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—While Indianapolis' literary products have already blazed themselves abroad, industrially the city's achievements have meant little in a place which will be given them tomorrow with the opening of the second Industrial Exposition here.

The display, which is held under the auspices of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, will continue a week, and it is anticipated will meet with great success.

Four hundred exhibits are assured and twice that number of articles manufactured in this city will be on display. A similar exhibition, half that size, was held in 1921. The new exhibition building at the State Fair Grounds, with dimensions 718 feet by 222 feet, and containing four acres of space, will house the exhibit. All available space in it has been sold to local manufacturers.

The object of the exhibition is to stimulate business and also to arouse a greater local patriotism and through co-operative efforts to show what goods are made by local industries.

Processes in their enterprises in several industries will be shown, as well as finished products only on others. A complete bakery has been installed in the building.

Demonstrations of the preparation of foods, the application of locally made transmission chains and the use of all manner of saws, as well as a complete gravel process for concrete mixture will appear. Laundrymen, furniture makers and veneer manufacturers have united in groups to furnish large and complete exhibits of the industries. Silk mills will show their wares.

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DOCTORS FORCE ELECTION ISSUE

Question of Freedom in Healing Method Rises in Erie County, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 3 (Special)—

At a mass meeting of physicians of Erie County, held in the University of Buffalo Auditorium to discuss the senatorial candidates, legislative and other medical professionals.

Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo, repre-

senting the Fifteenth Senatorial Dis-

trict, in defending his record in the

Legislature, told the doctors that

"this is a free country and the people

have a right to adopt whatever method

or healing they see fit."

He charged that officers and mem-

bers of the Erie County Medical So-

ciety, in seeking the same candida-

cy to the 1924 legislative program that

would deny druggists and anti-

serum practitioners the right to

practice in New York State until

they had passed an examination con-

ducted by a medical examining board.

In the discussion that followed,

Mr. Gibbs, it is asserted, was

severely censured for his attitude.

Some physicians declared that he is

"wholly stubborn" in not acceding to their demands while others urged

that Gibbs be "disgraced."

William Kraatz, Democratic can-

didate opposed to Senator Gibbs, and

indicated that, if elected, he

would favor the views of the medical

profession. The doctors then adopted a resolution endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Kraatz irrespective of party affiliation.

The meeting was called by Dr.

James H. Foster, president of the Erie County Medical Society.

Dr. George R. Critchlow, member of the legislative committee of the State Medical Society, and Dr. Walter S. Goodale, superintendent of the City Hospital, led the discussion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RULING AMENDED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 3 (AP)—An

opinion prepared by Attorney-General E. J. Brundage for Dr. H. B. Wood, health director of the Bloomington schools, on the question

whether "Christian Scientists have the right to diagnose the existence or freedom from disease in an individual" was amended today by the Attorney-General.

The previous opinion that Christian Scientists were not "authorized to practice medicine or any system or method of treating human ailments" was not intended to hold that Christian Scientists have no right to treat human ailments by prayer or spiritual means.

Dr. Wood on the question of temporary exclusion of pupils from school by boards of health as a health measure.

The previous opinion, the Attorney-General said, omitted to mention Section 16—V of the Medical Practices Act. Section 16—V provides, among other things, "that this act shall not apply to any persons treating human ailments by prayer or spiritual means, as an exercise or enjoyment of religious freedom."

The original opinion, quoting only the last exclusive paragraph, alone is subject to misunderstanding, the Attorney-General stated.

A definite opportunity for the advocates of higher power for cross-country tournaments.

Parties of this, it is interesting to note that the winner of the contest, that is the airplane covering the course in the fastest time, was of a design which did not call for greater power, being equipped with the Curtiss CX-5 engine of 125 contest-rated horsepower. The airplane, which was piloted by Charles S. Jones of Garden City, N. Y., owes its winning position to its high wing loading, rather than any other cause.

Though a standard Curtiss "Orion" two-seater airplane in most respects, this machine has considerably reduced wing area formed by clipping the lower wing down to an area of less than half its original value, which has the effect of raising the speed by approximately 15 per cent. The winning speed of 125 miles per hour is particularly creditable when it is realized that the machine must have traveled even faster than that since the figure is obtained by taking the time in covering what in

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BLOW TO WETS IN COURT RULE

Judge Declares Laymen's Evidence as Important as Chemists

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 3 (Special)—A decision in the case of "Yellow Air Cab," a prospective competitor of the more common means of transit operating under a very similar name, it has accommodations for 10 passengers, and is driven by a licensed pilot, was rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The machine is the type A-1 "Yellow Air Cab," a prospective competitor of the more common means of transit operating under a very similar name. It has accommodations for 10 passengers, and is driven by a licensed pilot, was rendered yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Judge Thompson ruled that the opinion of a layman who knows the taste and smell of whisky is just as important in a criminal case as that of a chemist who makes an elaborate technical analysis.

The case was brought into the Court of Appeals by the owners of the "Yellow Air Cab," who claimed that the machine was not fit to be used as a taxi because it was not safe.

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AUSTRIA KEEPS CENTENARY OF USE OF RAILWAY

Ancient Wagon in Museum at Vienna Offers Contrast to Modern Cars

VIENNA, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Austria recently celebrated the centenary of the granting of the first concession on the continent of Europe for the building of railways. It does not matter that look eight years before the first rail bumped along the tracks or that the locomotive was only a one-ton affair, comfortable, built in the manner of a stage coach with swaying and well-supported by springs. The leather is worn. There is a protected coachman's box in front and behind a similar cab for footmen, or perhaps for servants, and this is one of the wagons that is reported to have rolled merrily along the steel way of the first railroad.

Brocaded cushions for the ladies and satin brocades for the men, and an overstuffed brougham or the little boys, and the horses were noble steeds. It was July 31, 1832, when this crowd of gentle ladies and courtly gentlemen stood under the elms of the village of St. Margareten and watched the King and Queen drive by along the steel road, and behind such horses as have been described. It had taken eight years for von Gerstner's dream to be realized.

It will be recalled that England in the first steam locomotive in 1804, in 1825, following Stephenson's discovery of the use to which steam could be put. But in Austria the steam locomotive did not put in an appearance until 1841. The line which it was employed lay between Vienna and Brunn and Brunn and was at that time longer than any one stretch of the railways either in England or on the continent. The construction of this Austrian railway was begun in 1832.

The railways were privately owned, but the state entered into their administration in 1841. From that time on the growth of the Austrian railways has been steady. The old line of 1832 was some 80 miles in length; in 1866 it is stated that 3750 miles had been built and the next decade saw an additional 500 miles added. The last horse drew the coach to Baden on the original line on Dec. 5, 1872. The greatest accomplishment, from the engineering point of view, was the construction of the railroad over the Semmering Pass in 1868, at a height of more than 6000 feet. Other mountain railways of which the country is still proud are the Brennerbahn, the Arlbergbahn and the Tauererbahn, which followed after the Semmering had been mastered.

JPANESE TO DEAL IN FARM PRODUCE FROM ALBERTA

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Word has been received in Edmonton this week from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Tokyo, of the formation of a new Japanese syndicate with financial backing for the purpose of exporting canola and farm produce from Alberta. A fleet of 100 ships, 40 of which were sent to Japan in an effort to open a trade with the Orient, much interest in this movement has been aroused in Japan.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has been asked to purchase and ship a cargo of 50,000 bushels within a month's time. The sum of money for the purchase has not been received. This syndicate has announced that it will send a Japanese to Canada for the purpose of arranging for regular shipments to Japan. The quarantine of Yokohama is being lifted, and further shipping. A cable from Japan was also received this week in the department to ship five ships at once. These orders seem to indicate a rapidly increasing trade in Alberta to the Orient.

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American Immigration Policy Is Denounced

By The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, September 2. (Special Correspondence)—The United States Government's immigration policy came in for universal disapproval from all the speakers at the International Congress of Emigration and Immigration here.

A German delegate said the world was faced with the emigration of Germans on a large scale. If the Dawes reparation plan failed, Germany, he added, now contains 20,000,000 men more than it can support from its own resources.

CULTURE TO GIVE PEACE TO ASIA

Union of Countries Sought by Use of Common Tongues and Ancient Lore

SHANGHAI, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—There is, on foot an important movement to establish Asiatic concord through the common culture of Asiatic nations. The first step has been taken for creating a new feeling of union among the divided countries by reviving the spiritual background, the use of common tongue, and by devising a scheme for liberal education.

Arising out of this endeavor are many problems affecting our relations with our Oriental neighbors, the removal of the ban of infidelity placed on Asiatic peoples. The new movement was born of what is called the Oriental disillusionment of Occidental culture, as typified in modern history and politics. The effect of these measures was described by an Iwatsuki (cabinet) in the town of Kamishin:

When the drought first came the peasants were panic-stricken. But these people began to come from Moscow to tell the people what the Government was doing for them, and after this, best of all, came the distribution of seeds among the peasants. This calmed them very much, and now they are looking forward to the winter more confidently.

This distribution of approximately 200,000 tons of seed grain among the peasants of the drought area was the first factor that influenced the prestige of the Soviet Government and preventing the peasants from fleeing in masses from their homes.

The seeds had a better effect on the peasants' minds than a corresponding donation in the form of food or money. They appealed to the Government, which the Government gave in this case with the neglect which the Tsarist régime manifested in times of famine. He declared that the Government, without any foreign aid, would give larger per capita relief to the suffering sufferers than the State had given in conjunction with all the foreign relief organizations, in 1921.

Mr. Margunoff, a member of the commission investigating the drought, speaking at Baranoff, emphasized the amount of seeds which the State was distributing among the peasants, and said that the Government

had said, when the Government gave in this case with the neglect which the Tsarist régime manifested in times of famine. He declared that the Government, without any foreign aid, would give larger per capita relief to the suffering sufferers than the State had given in conjunction with all the foreign relief organizations, in 1921.

VANCOUVER MOTOR TRAFFIC

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Motor traffic in the United States to Vancouver Island this season has been about twice as heavy as in 1923, figures compiled by the commission here show.

In the three months from August to October, 16,000 automobiles were brought to the island by the three new ferry lines. This figure does not take account of the traffic before June and to it must be added also the 10,000 automobiles brought to the island during the winter. The number of passengers traveling on the ferry lines has shown a similar increase. So far this year 36,700 passengers have come to the island on these routes, as against 20,000 during the whole of last season.

ELEVATOR PLANT FOR WEST

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The report of R. M. Astor, representative of an English company, who has been engaged in locating sites for a chain of elevators in the prairie provinces, is now nearing completion, he stated, and construction work may soon be expected. The plan also includes the erection of terminals at Vancouver and Fort William for direct trade with Great Britain, he stated.

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SOVIETS HELP FAMINE VICTIMS

Peasants Get 200,000 Tons of Seed Grain to Keep Them From Fright

KAMISHIN, Russia, Sept. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Among the unfortunate regions of the world Kamishin County of Saratov Province has for several years ranked one of the worst. It marked General Denikin's farthest point of advance into the Volga in the summer of 1919. Civil war in Russia, whichever side was winning, meant ruin for the peasants, because of the wholesale requisitioning of horses and cattle and grain which every army made in order to subdue.

After the civil war came the great famine of 1921. The harvest year was poor, this summer the region was severely stricken by drought, that many of the peasants got less in the way of a crop than they needed for next year's seeding.

The crop failure in Kamishin this year is almost as complete as it was in 1921. But there is an important difference between the two years. In 1921 Russia was in a state of economic chaos that made effective famine relief almost impossible. Now the improvement in public order, the restoration of the transportation system and the return of a stable currency are important factors which, with the Government to apply prompt remedial measures.

Arising out of this endeavor are many problems affecting our relations with our Oriental neighbors, the removal of the ban of infidelity placed on Asiatic peoples.

The new feeling is shown in the formation of Asiatic associations in the principal centers, the first of which is affected all the Far East, especially Japan. At the inauguration, representatives of all Asiatic countries were present. With a Japanese, Dr. Y. Tongu, as president, and an Indian, Dr. H. P. Shastri as vice-president, there were present representatives of China, Japan, India and the Philippines.

Inspiration to the movement is acknowledged to Tagore, whose teachings permeate the issued declarations. On the other hand, the new movement was born of what is called the Oriental disillusionment of Occidental culture, as typified in modern history and politics.

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Dr. Tongu, the president, and his supporters recognize the difficulties confronting them. He combats the suspicion that the pan-Asian movement is antagonistic to the West; it is rather to supplement the efforts of the West, and co-operate with Western nations by fitting the Orient for a higher purpose.

ELVATOR PLANT FOR WEST

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The report of R. M. Astor, representative of an English company, who has been engaged in locating sites for a chain of elevators in the prairie provinces, is now nearing completion, he stated, and construction work may soon be expected. The plan also includes the erection of terminals at Vancouver and Fort William for direct trade with Great Britain, he stated.

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Motion Pictures—Art Theaters—New Books

With the Photoplay Makers

Hollywood, Sept. 27.—Special Correspondence
FILMING of Jack London's dog story, "White Fang," with the internationally known Strongheart playing the leading role, has been completed, and is being edited preparatory to its release. Laurence Trimble directed the picture from an adaptation written by June Murnin, the owner of the dog. Part of the picture was made in the mountains of which the Strongheart's supporters say the company consisted almost exclusively of hardy sled drivers, hunters, huskies and wolves. The cast which appeared in the California section of the picture included Ruth Dryer, Theodore von Eltz, O'Brien, Matthew Betts and Charles Neill.

Each day thousands of feet of film are recording the story of "Peter Pan," as the specially selected cast of cinema stars and their wives, under the direction of Herbert Stothart. The Paramount organization is concentrating all its efforts on this picture, and Hollywood is interested in seeing just how great a film the producers will be able to get out of it. Betty Bronson, a comparatively unknown girl, is playing the leading role; Ernest Torrence is Captain Hook; Mary O'Brien is playing Wendy; Esther Ralston in Mrs. Darling; Cyril Chadwick, Virginia Brown Fair, Anna May Wong, Phillips De Lacey, George Ali and James Neil.

Eason Walsh, who directed "The Thief of Bagdad," is to produce Pola Negri's next picture. The story has not been selected as yet. Miss Negri is now working under the direction of Ernst Lubitsch.

Among the new pictures Paramount has in the making are "The Top of the World," with Anne Q. Nilsson and James Kirkwood in the leading roles and directed by George Melford. William de Mille's production of "The Portrait" is in the making. Irving Cummings is filming Gene Wright's novel "La Croix." Others in the cast include Tom Kennedy, Rosemary

Thiby, Paul Nicholson, Hector V. Sarno and Norma Wilke.

Having completed the filming of Harold Bell Wright's story "The Mine with the Iron Door," Sam Wood is picturing Wright's story "The Re-creation of Brian Kent."

Tex Ingram is to star in Rian's story "Alice in Vertrum" in Europe with Alice Terry and Antonio Moreno playing the leading roles. The picture is to be filmed in Spain and France, with Barcelona, Paris and Bordeaux particularly specified.

J. A. B.

Some Recent Fiction in Brief Review

The Passionate Quest, by E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.) Mr. Oppenheim without question one of the most skillful of the popular writers. He is a master of his art.

He knows his business; he knows what his public wants and gives it to them. If his characterization is sometimes conventional, his plots are woven ingeniously and expertly. Their purpose is to entertain, not to produce thought. He is a capital story-teller. This latest book of his is quite different in character from his usual work.

There is nothing of political intrigue in it, nothing of a society life in modern London that confronts the younger generation who must make their own way. The three wards of Benjamin Stone have been brought up with such strictness and lack of understanding that at the first opportunity they run off to London.

Matthew Garner plans to be a power in the financial world. Philip Garth wants to become a great writer. Rosina Vonté hopes—rather vaguely—to surround herself with all that is best of beauty and intelligence. Both men are in love with Rosina.

The story moves at a brisk rate.

It is an interesting picture of the business and artistic side of London.

Sails of Sunset, by Cecil Roberts. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.) Venice of the lagoons and bright sails of St. Mark's and Santa Maria della Salute, and Chioggia of the fishermen and the feasts when the people laughed and sang and read Tasso publicly are the settings for Cecil Roberts' new novel of a young Englishman captured by a foreign beauty. Peter Neville is an ardent devotee of Lucia, Lucia Delfina, the beautiful daughter of a Chioggia fleet owner. They meet in the piddon room at the top of the Campanile and exchange words of love while the bells above chime. There is also the jealous Italian suitor who is favored by Lucia's father. The plot is worked out with more earnestness than ingenuity through a series of catastrophes, to the inevitable marriage of Lucia and Peter. There are good passages of description written con amore and to be read in the same spirit as the "Vivian Grey" of the chapter that is in which the boat "Celaivasadire" is built and rigged with the sails of Marco's making. One may learn interesting things of the coloring of these "sails of sunset" from Marco's account of his work. And one may take an imaginary moonlight sail over the lagoons or run with Marco and Peter on their perilous race through the squall to the shoals.

Potash and Perlmutter by Frances Gredington. (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2.) Elizabeth Duncan, about whom the story revolves, is an imaginative young writer married to the son of an old Boston family with clan loyalty as its outstanding trait. Both in temperament and in breeding the husband and wife are opposites. Their common feature is wilfulness.

James sat as still as a mouse in his chair. And the lady told him that his nose and his hair.

She painted his eyes. And then after a while, she painted his mouth. And she painted his smile.

She painted his clothes. And she painted his chair. And she painted his portrait. —Of James sitting there.

But although James was curious, she didn't let him see what she was doing till it was finished, and that took quite a number of visits to the studio. And when James saw it he was very much astonished because the picture looked so much like him it made him feel as if he was in two places at once.

With a proper box of paints, Red, blue and green, blue, yellow, and other colors too,

One can take a picture book. That's only black and white, and make each picture in it a very pretty sight.

Trees and grass are always green. Red to color hands and faces is very hard to do.

But grown-up people don't seem to care much about playing with boxes of paints.

James had been quite surprised when his mother took him to visit a grown-up person, another lady quite as big as his mother, who liked to play with such boxes. She lived in a large room with a ceiling at least twice as high as that of the dining room at home, and the only window was up so high that nobody could look out of it. James' mother said that the room was called a "studio," and that the lady who liked to play with paints was called an "artist," and that she painted what were called "portraits" of people, which were pictures of them, like the pictures in a picture-book. And then James' mother told him that the lady was going to paint a picture of him, so that he would have to sit as still as a mouse on a chair while she was doing it.

This was quite the oddest thing that had ever happened to James, but he was glad to please his mother. So he sat on a chair, and the lady looked at him this way and that way and made him turn his head this way and that way, and talked to

him so pleasantly that she made him laugh and feel quite at home. Then she made marks around his feet with chalk, and around the feet of the chair, so that if James got up and sat down again he could put his feet just where they had been before he got up.

And while she was doing this the lady, who wore a big apron so that she wouldn't get paint on her dress, asked James if he had a box of paints. So they talked about the way you paint the pictures in a picture book, and the lady told James that she had two picture books herself, but now she had got so that she could look at a boy like James, and then paint a picture of him on a big piece of canvas, just as if the canvas was a picture book and James was a picture that needed colors.

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CONVERTERS OF COTTON CLOTH SEEK MERGER

National Fabric & Finishing Co., \$5,000,000 Combine, May Soon Function

Negotiations are proceeding whereby five large converters of cotton cloth will combine with the Lowell Bleachery into a \$5,000,000 enterprise, one which will be a prominent factor in the local textile industry.

Under the name of the National Fabric & Finishing Company it is proposed to bring together under one ownership and management Farmsworth, Hoyt Company, Kallman-Newcomb Company, W. H. Hoblock Company, and Eastern Finishing.

The Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, and Selsler-Ballantine Company of Cincinnati, Lowell Bleachery, the six members of the group, has manufacturing plants in Lowell, Mass., St. Louis, Mo., and Griffin, Ga.

Activities of the new company will closely correspond to those of the old concerns on broader and more inclusive lines. The new company will purchase, disposed of them at the Lowell Bleachery and other converting plants, and rebuild them. Under the new regime, the new company will be self-sufficient, but with the elimination of similar work by the individual enterprises, affecting substantial economies in production and distribution.

A large portion of the enterprises mentioned have been cotton shoe linings; another, khaki cloth. Merchandise had been finished for the clothing, glove, publishing and other trades. Many new lines will be developed into important lines of the new company.

It is planned that the consolidation will have a capital and surplus of approximately \$5,000,000.

The personnel of the National Fabrics & Finishing Co. include Sidney Coolidge and P. J. Kierans of the Lowell Bleachery, Charles C. Hoyt, Julius Kallman, Herbert F. Hatch and K. H. Hoblock of Hoblock Co., William A. Lippincott Jr., and William K. Ballantine.

It is planned that the principal office shall be at the corner of Lincoln and Essex streets, Boston, where the Farmsworth, Hoyt Co. is now located.

Brands will be maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

To the present, the merger has not been acted upon by the stockholders of all the concerns involved. Completion of the consolidation should take place by Oct. 14.

SYNDICATE OFFERS R. HOY & CO. STOCK

Edward B. Smith & Co. and Dodge & Dodge, Inc., holding a participating certificate which is offering today \$10,000 shares class A participating and preferred stock of R. Hoy & Co., Inc., printing press manufacturers.

The stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of \$1 a share per annum, before any common dividends. After common stock has received \$1 a share, both classes of stock share, as classes, proportions of one-third to class A and two-thirds to class B.

A stock of one-third class A stock, with a maximum of \$1 a share, has received a maximum of \$7 a share.

The issue is being offered at \$50 a share.

BRADFORD WOOL BUYERS CAUTIOUS

By Special Cable
BRADFORD, Oct. 3.—Great interest is being focused on the London wool sales, a slight irregularity there causing buyers to act cautiously. Tops and bottoms which find a restricted sale, cannot be sold on a parity with London values.

Large quantities of raw wool and matchings, however, are being sold for a much higher basis than top and yarn values. Quotations are unchanged from last week.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO
August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$25,750 \$26,588
Oper exp. 1,000,000 1,000,000
Oper rev. taxes 475,450 462,357
Net oper. income 43,046 46,707
Gross income 447,596 476,204
Surp. after charges 315,704 357,295

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

READING TRANSIT & LIGHT CO.
August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$25,750 \$26,588
Oper exp. 1,000,000 1,000,000
Oper rev. taxes 475,450 462,357
Net oper. income 43,046 46,707
Gross income 447,596 476,204
Surp. after charges 315,704 357,295

SANDUSKY GAS & ELECTRIC

August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$54,642 54,335
Oper exp. 45,875 44,781
Oper rev. taxes 1,000,000 1,000,000
Oper rev. 12 mos. 544,125 540,494
Oper income 519,083 547,494
Total income 544,125 540,494
Deductions 38,457 32,520
Surp. after charges 110,954 127,115
Balance 70,943 78,814

NEW JERSEY POWER & LIGHT

August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$81,833 \$80,057
Oper exp. 230,011 242,508
Oper rev. taxes 475,450 462,357
Net oper. income 43,046 46,707
Gross income 447,596 476,204
Surp. after charges 315,704 357,295

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$12,538,807 \$12,467,024
Oper exp. 8,016,744 8,116,124
Net earnings 4,182,063 4,140,880

WEST PENN POWER

August: 1924 1922
Oper revenue \$1,906,877 \$1,877,329
Oper exp. 1,405,823 1,381,988
Oper rev. taxes 1,000,000 1,000,000
Oper rev. 12 mos. 25,323,109 25,261,985
Net after taxes 10,423,375 10,355,380
Net income 8,946,570 8,286,475

*After reserved.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3.—Standard oil has succeeded in obtaining production on its Baldwin Hills tract. The first well will produce 750 barrels daily.

Standard Oil sold a month ago paid cash bonus of \$500,000 for 1000 acres in addition to \$500 per acre for which 11,000 acre cash bonus was paid.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, as compiled by the J. W. Dodge Corporation, for the week ending Sept. 26, 1924, \$3,005,500, corresponding period 1923, \$1,048,100, corresponding period 1922, \$1,048,100, and corresponding period 1921, \$1,048,100.

FOREIGN PLANTS

DETROIT, Oct. 3.—The new Ford Motor Company plant in the foreign factory, started production with a force of 500. Capacity is 300 cars in eight hours.

TREMENDOUS PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAIL STOCKS EMPHASIZED

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The extent to which the railroads of the United States are owned by the public is emphasized by E. L. Locarno, president of the Long Valley Association and chairman of the committee on public relations, eastern railroads, who points to the Interstate Commerce Commission's statistics showing 97.5 per cent of all railroads in the United States in 1923, an increase of 30,000 over 1922.

A remarkable fact, he states, is that 23,233 of these now stockholders are in western railroads. "The exact number of stockholders is not ascertainable," he added. "But it is estimated by competent authorities to be in excess of 3,000,000, and this takes no account of the holders of 23,000,000 savings certificates and the 23,000,000 savings bank depositors who are financially interested in the successful operation of the railroads."

PENNSYLVANIA BOND OFFERING

Sell \$50,000,000 Railroad Issue at 98 1/2 to Yield 5.10 Per Cent

The \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 40-year 5 per cent secured gold bonds will be offered on Oct. 10. The minimum were fully subscribed for soon after the books were opened. The bonds were offered at 98 1/2 and interest, at which price they yield approximately 5.10 per cent to maturity.

The proceeds of the sale of the bonds will be used to retire part of the 6 per cent note now held by the Director-General of Railroads. This will, therefore, result in a substantial reduction in the annual fixed charges of the company. The issue and sale of the bonds is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The bonds will be secured by the deposit of \$15,000,000 Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad stock, \$10,000,000 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad stock, \$7,500,000 Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stock, \$1,000,000 Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway guaranteed 7 per cent stock, or an aggregate par value of \$75,000,000.

The personnel of the National Fabrics & Finishing Co. include Sidney Coolidge and P. J. Kierans of the Lowell Bleachery, Charles C. Hoyt, Julius Kallman, Herbert F. Hatch and K. H. Hoblock of Hoblock Co., William A. Lippincott Jr., and William K. Ballantine.

It is planned that the principal office shall be at the corner of Lincoln and Essex streets, Boston, where the Farmsworth, Hoyt Co. is now located.

Brands will be maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.

To the present, the merger has not been acted upon by the stockholders of all the concerns involved. Completion of the consolidation should take place by Oct. 14.

SYNDICATE OFFERS R. HOY & CO. STOCK

The bonds are to be redeemable before Nov. 1, 1964. The bonds are fully subscribed for soon after the books were opened. The bonds were offered at 98 1/2 and interest, at which price they yield approximately 5.10 per cent to maturity.

The writer had occasion some time ago to measure the values of amplification of a number of these tubes and found to his surprise that most tubes had a value of amplification of something less than four, which is very low. Some of these same tubes, however, were excellent detectors.

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The method of measuring the amplification factor might be of interest, so a brief discussion will be given the subject. The hookup of apparatus is shown in Figure 1. The C battery is so connected that the potential on the grid may be made either positive or negative, its exact value being determined by the value of R battery. Thus the tube is said to have a voltage amplification of seven or eight. The closer the grid is to the filament the closer this amplification. This is probably why so many rebuilt tubes and tubes made illegally show up so poorly as amplifiers.

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Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District. Public Garden and Back Bay Railway Station

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day, \$14, \$15 and \$16 per week.
Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day, \$16, \$21 and \$26 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.

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Rooms with private bath for one person \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.
Weekly rate, \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00.
Rooms with private bath for two persons, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day, \$21.00 and \$24.00.

Suits of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath (four persons), \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

Weekly rate, \$28.00 and \$30.00.

We extra charge for rooms with two beds.

Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director

THE VENDOME

BOSTON

WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON

consider the Hotel Vendome, unique among the better hotels of the country.

The Vendome is a selected, comfortable and general atmosphere of unique hospitality.

Fully equipped with all the Back Bay district, quickly accessible to every

Commonwealth Avenue at Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR" AND "IDEAL TOUR OF THE NEW ENGLAND SHORES"

America and European Plan

During Summer Months

C. H. GREENLAW CO., Proprietors

Everett R. Bick, Pres. & Mgr. Director

Franklin E. Pierce, Manager

The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.

Our accommodations with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent and transient occupancy.

Unsurpassed view of Charles River, Beacon and Back Bay Park,

Copley, Charlestown, East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.

Ownership Management of Herbert G. Summers

HOTEL PURITAN

500 Commonwealth Ave. Boston

The Distinctive Boston House

One of the most homelike hotels in the world.

Send for our booklet with a guide to historic Boston.

ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK

TO BE SECOND BIGGEST

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The end of next summer will see the completion of the Canadian Government's huge new dry dock at Esquimalt, outside Victoria, under plans for the last stages of the work announced by engineers in charge here. Tenders for the final construction work were called yesterday and installation of the two big steel caissons, which will divide the dock into two sections for the simultaneous accommodation of two large ships, will start soon.

Pumping machinery is being installed now. The dock, when complete, will be the largest in the British Empire and second largest in the world. It will be able to accommodate any ship afloat and is expected to be a great aid to Canada's Pacific shipping.

FISHERIES DEPLETED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Serious depletion of British Columbia's fisheries is announced in a report made with the Fisheries Department by J. P. MacLennan, Commissioner of Fisheries and recognized salmon authority. Mr. MacLennan makes the surprising statement that practically no sockeye salmon went up the Fraser River, formerly the world's greatest salmon stream, this year.

Mr. MacLennan could find no sockeye in the Fraser and tributary streams. In some rivers where the Fisheries Department is making vigorous efforts to rehabilitate the fish, however, sufficient success is being achieved. The depletion of the main stream is due to excessive fishing.

Where to Stay While in Boston

Three famous hotels (Boston's Best) are at the disposal of the traveler here, in which every detail is taken care of, that the guest may be pleased as well as profitable.

Hotel Touraine

Luxuriously appointed throughout

the leading theaters, shops and clubs.

Parker House

Whether you want a single room

or a elaborate suite, you will find

at this modern hostelry the utmost

in comfort.

Young's Hotel

Internationally famous for its de-

licious New England cooking, with

prices to fit the purses of all.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

EAGLESTON INN

HYANNIS, MASS.

Open Until November 1

MORGAN S. DADA, Prop.

NEW MODERN ATTRACTIVE

on fashionable Sixteenth Street, four blocks

north of White House. Convenient to

principal clubs, theaters and government

departments.

HARRY M. HOWARD, Manager

SEE YOUR CAPITAL CITY

When Visiting Washington Stop at the

Senate Hotel

Directly in front of Union Station

Only 3 blocks from the Capitol

MODERATE IN PRICE FIREPROOF

EAGLESTON INN

HYANNIS, MASS.

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YE COLONIAL INN

Open all the year for permanent or transient guests in historic old

CONCORD, MASS.

20 miles from Boston

C. S. SANBORN Landlord

PLYMOUTH ROCK HOUSE

Plymouth, Mass.

Overlooking Plymouth Rock and the Bay on water's edge

GOLF NEAR BY CLARK & SAMSON OPEN YEAR ROUND

NEAR RED ROCK LYNN

All the comforts of a charming home

amid delightful surroundings.

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Lynn Shore Drive, Lynn, Mass.

Phone 57230

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HOTEL ALPINE

Famous Autumn Resort

White Mts. No. Woodstock, N. H.

THE LENOX

Boylston Street at Exeter

To anticipate your wants and give you

the constant care and attention of these

two distinguished hotels.

C. F. Patch, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

Boylston Street at Clarendon

THE BRUNSWICK

One of Brookline's Best

BRANDON HALL

1501 BEACON STREET

A hotel beautiful in its appointments and

well located, with everywhere present that

the home atmosphere.

About 7 minutes' drive from Christian Science Church and down Beacon Street.

A. LEHOT RACER, Manager

THE BEACONSFIELD

BEACONSFIELD

BEACON BOULEVARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Tel. Bigelow 1370

The residence of a distinguished

and the atmosphere

for transient and permanent guests.

G. H. LOUGER, Manager

THE BELLEVUE

Beacon Street

Mass. to State Street

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Visiting Boston:

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

887 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Opp. New England Conservatory of Music

Single \$1.50-\$2.00 Double \$2.00-\$3.00

From \$1.50-\$2.00

Wife for week \$1.00-\$1.50

About a block from the Christian

Science Church

E. GOODMAN

ELWIN E. MAYO

Accommodating 1000 Guests

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CONNECTICUT

A City Known by Its Hotels

Hotel Bond

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Accommodating 1000 Guests

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Hotel Tuller

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500 ROOMS—800 BATHS

Room Tariff \$1.00 and upward

Restaurant Large Cafeteria

Tea Shop and Fountain Room

GREYHOUND BUS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

An all year resort in the year

Playground of the World

D. B. RONPAC

HOTELS AND RESORTS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MASS.

FAIR CRUCIBLE STEEL PROFITS IN LAST YEAR

**Earnings Cover Dividends
With Small Margin—
Cash Position Better**

The Crucible Steel Company had a fair year in the fiscal period ended Aug. 31, 1924, when earnings equalled \$4,044,000, or 4.4 per cent. Dividends of \$4 were paid on the common stock, the balance carried to surplus was \$300,123.

Crucible stands at the close of the fiscal period with \$24,494,855 in current liabilities, \$25,015,232, making working capital \$25,778,400, compared with \$24,945,855 a year before.

This gain of \$266,516 in working capital is an increase of \$86,582 in net property, plant, and equipment, at the expense of a decrease of \$1,773,337 in "investments." It appears that some of the securities previously carried under the head are now carried under the name of "other," the report showing a new item in this group.

"Listed securities at market value," \$2,818,500.

Cash on hand, Aug. 31, was \$5,200,700, compared with \$4,638,700 the previous. Inventories at \$17,860,264 compare with \$17,850,305. Crucible went through its fiscal year with \$300,123 more in the surplus, and with what is reasonable and due from \$15,500, to \$15,350, and with its fiscal condition otherwise much the same as at the beginning of the period.

Within four years Crucible has gone a long way toward straightening out a situation which was evident at the close of 1920—preponderance of inventory in liquid assets. On Aug. 31, 1920, inventory actually exceeded working capital by \$20,567,385 to \$28,464,621, and assets that year were only \$3,747,000.

At the close of 1924 fiscal year inventories equalled approximately two-thirds of working capital, and cash had been increased to \$5,200,700.

Working capital inventory and cash:

1924 1922 1920

Wkgs cap \$25,778,400 \$22,627,469 \$28,464,621

Inventories 17,860,264 17,850,305

Cash 5,200,700 4,638,700

The fiscal period covered about eight months of good steel business and three to four of poor business. But no time in the tool steel industry, Crucible's specialty, particularly active, and plant operations cannot have averaged high.

That Crucible was able to earn its \$4 dividend on common, with a small premium, should be gratifying to stockholders.

MARKED EXPANSION SHOWN BY RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE

Mood's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions in its current issue says:

"Trade improvement was continuous and substantial during the months of June and September. The betterment really began in the latter part of June. Wholesale and retail trade show marked expansion, freight car loadings were much better than last year, and commodity prices have been rising.

"Re-employment of labor in some sections began to show itself in August. This means larger purchasing power, and if the trade shows good far enough, it will be the best of help to influences; but it is doubtful whether it will go far enough.

"One may fairly say that uncertainty prevails. Industrial profits are running high, and the market for stocks and shares have risen above the 1923 prices in anticipation of larger earnings which may or may not materialize.

"Under the conditions as seen, the market appears to be cautious and conservative. It can do no harm to exchange now into high grade bonds, notes, and investments which could be relied upon in any event to come.

Our quarterly average of the price of capital has fallen to 5.89 per cent, the lowest level since the war. The main trend should still be downward, subject perhaps to a temporary rally in the case of any unsettlement.

BOSTON & MAINE SURPLUS EXPECTED

James H. Huhtis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in a talk with Frank F. Foy, vice-president in the office of Garrit Foy, vice-president yesterday, said that he expected the road would be able to eliminate its deficit this year and show a fair surplus.

The meeting came at the end of an inspection tour of the lines by the traffic men, which was begun Monday. The purpose of this tour was to acquaint the traffic men with the conditions of the traffic and the railroads, to offer and to bring home the fact that the Boston & Maine is equipped to handle a much larger business.

President Huhtis said that in the last 10 years \$15,000,000 had been invested in the road, and that the road is today in good condition. The eight months of 1924, ended Aug. 31, he said, had shown most promising results. The deficit, he said, was \$1,000,000, which led him to believe that the road will close its year with a surplus.

ATLANTIC, GULF REPORTS INCOME

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines and subsidiaries for seven months ended July 31, 1924, showed net income of \$2,300,142, after interest and taxes, but before depreciation. Assuming that depreciation charges was about 10 per cent, the net income to the steamship company and terminals of the company, which are valued at \$40,000,000, this amount would total for the year \$3,000,000, or \$1,750,000 the first seven months.

The figure is good for seven months. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies has earned \$50,000, or \$8.37 a share on 127,422 shares of preferred stock outstanding.

SOUTHEASTERN ROADS SHOW BEST RESULTS

Nine principal roads of the south east show distinct gains in gross for eight months of \$22,627,246, or 4.4 per cent; and an increase in net earnings of \$1,500,378, or 1.9 per cent. In several important instances August and September add to the road earnings both gross and net. This is the smallest decrease in gross for any large region and the only gain in net.

Gross in gross has been so small that the management have had to go to more than one way of increasing earnings. These figures go far to indicate that the business decline was less severe in the southeast than elsewhere and the recovery more rapid.

RAIL ORDERS AWARDED

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The 10,000 tons of steel rails ordered by Reading for 1925 have been awarded an order of 10,000 tons by the Bethlehem Steel Company and 7500 to Carnegie Steel Company.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

COMBINATIONS TO 1-140 P. M.

Am. Ag. Chm. 100 '45 98 1/2
Am. Ag. Chm. 100 '46 98 1/2
Am. Smelting & Ref. 100 '45 100
Am. Sugar Refining 100 '45 100
Am. T. & T. Co. 100 '45 100
Am. T. & T. Co. 100 '46 100
Anaconda Cop. 100 '45 98 1/2
Anaconda Cop. 100 '46 98 1/2
Armour & Co. 100 '45 98 1/2
Associated Oil 100 '45 100
Associated Oil 100 '46 100
Atlanta & Char. A. 100 '45 100
At. Gas. & Elec. 100 '45 100
At. Gas. & Elec. 100 '46 100
At. & Danv. Int. 100 '45 100
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B&O Co. 100 '46 98 1/2
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